

Our Southern brethren are thinking men, and know their interests as well as we do, they will have no objection to a southern president, who, in every way, possesses all the qualifications for the office. They will have nothing to fear of his partiality for the south, as his principles are well known and have been most explicitly promulgated. For the reasons thus given, I believe Mr. Calhoun stands the best chance in the next presidential contest. If he is elected, he will be indebted for the choice of the people to his pre-eminent qualifications, and especially to the principles he entertains in regard to the protective system."—[Geo. Constitutionalist.]

THE DEMOCRAT.

CANTON, MISS.

SATURDAY..... JUNE, 10 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

[Subject to the decision of a National Convention.]

"Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In this attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves—in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper orbit."—Jackson.

NOMINATIONS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

For Congress,

JACOB THOMPSON:

WM. H. HAMMETT, of Washington co.

WM. L. STONE, of Lawrence county.

For Governor,

ALBERT G. BROWN.

For Secretary of State,

GEORGE R. FALL.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

JAMES E. MATTHEWS.

For State Treasurer,

GABRIEL S. COOK.

DEATH OF DR. HAGAN.

Dr. Hagan, the distinguished editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, was killed on Wednesday last, in a street fight with D. W. Adams, Esq., of Jackson. The cause of quarrel between the parties was an article which appeared in a recent number of Dr. Hagan's paper and which Mr. Adams conceived to be derogatory to the character of his father, Hon. George Adams, late judge of the U. S. Court in Mississippi.

We have heard several accounts of the fight, which are so variant from each other that we decline giving any of them.

Mr. Adams was held to bail in the sum of \$6,000, which he readily gave.

Slavery in Texas.—The question of the abolition of slavery in Texas begins to excite much interest everywhere. It is said that President Houston favors some scheme of emancipation; it is certain that the "Civilian," a paper which, it is said, speaks "by authority" of the President, has taken ground in favor of the measure.

It is rumored that the British Government has proposed to Texas that if she will abolish slavery within her limits, Great Britain will espouse her cause and send over her fleets and armies to route the Mexicans. As the fortunes of war have been setting rather against Texas, it is, by many, thought probable that England's overtures may be accepted. Prodigious efforts are being made at the north and elsewhere, prompted in part by negro-philia and in part by love of gain, to induce the people of Texas to believe that their interest should prompt them to emancipate their slaves, because, as they urge, if that were done, emigration from England and from the free States would be so great and sudden as to cause a great increase of the value of the landed property of the country. This may have great weight with the people, particularly as it is apparent that the slave holder can easily anticipate the passage of the emancipation law, and before it goes into operation, carry his slaves beyond its control.

This is a matter of the gravest importance to the cotton growing and slave States of the south. What danger may we not apprehend to our domestic institutions by the approach of emancipation to a territory so contiguous? and how great would be the detriment to the interest of the southern cotton-grower, caused by foreign competition in the culture of that article, in a country so fertile in its production as Texas?

Col. Young, the Secretary of the State of New York, a man who is said to be second to none in the State in ability and influence, has declared himself in favor of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency and is taking an active part to secure his nomination.

Ex-Governor McNutt has published an address to his "late constituents, the people" defending himself against Gov. Tucker's charges, and carrying the war into enemy's quarters. He takes ground against the payment of the Planter's bank bonds. The letter is much too long for our columns.

Southern Quarterly Review.—We see, from many notices of it in the public press, that this periodical is still regularly published in Charleston, S. C. The many subscribers to the work, residing in this vicinity, who have paid TEN DOLLARS in advance for it, and have the publishers receipts, would like to have ocular demonstration that the Review is still published. To many subscribers here, not more than one number has come, and no one has received, so far as we have been able to learn, more than the first two numbers; of which facts the editor, the Rev. M. Whitaker, has been long ago and repeatedly advised. Why then does he persist in his acts of bad faith towards us? Our friends here subscribed to the work to be published in New Orleans; but after the issuance of the first number Mr. Whitaker changed the place of publication to Charleston and reduced the subscription price to \$5. This was a breach of contract, and an act of bad faith, which we were disposed to let pass, if we could continue to get the Review.

The attention of the newspapers generally is invited to the facts above stated.

The Pontotoc "Tribune" of the 24th ult. in noticing the letter of Franklin Smith, Esq., to the editor of the Sentinel, in which that gentleman declares himself a candidate for Congress in the place of Dr. Gwin, says: "Mr. Smith is the same man who figured so conspicuously in the late Jackson Caucus, and introduced resolutions regulating the mode of voting by delegates, &c. Now, Mr. S. did introduce such resolutions, and instead of being blamed for so doing, his conduct is worthy of all commendation. It was his object to prevent his own county, and others, which by reason of their contiguity to Jackson, were very fully represented in the convention, from having an undue weight in the deliberations of that body. Therefore, it was that he introduced resolutions regulating the number of votes which each county should give, by the vote it was entitled to in the popular branch of the State Legislature. This motion came with the best grace from Mr. S., he being one of the delegation from a county that had the largest representation in the Convention. How can the Tribune find ought in this to condemn? Should he not rather hold it up as an evidence of democratic fairness on the part of Mr. S."

The Tribune takes Mr. S. to task for saying that Dr. Gwin dictated a candidate from the north-east. Certainly the doctor did suggest, in a very out-of-the-way manner, that his successor should come from the north-east. Did the Tribune never hear that, a few days before Dr. Gwin published his letter declining to run, he wrote to the north, urging some north-eastern man to run? We know that Mr. Smith had reason to believe he did write such a letter, at the time he wrote his letter to the Sentinel.

Mr. Webster ate a public dinner at Baltimore on the 18th ult. His speech is used with disappointment to all those who attended with "greedy ear" to hear the "God-like" define his position on the various political subjects of the day, and especially as to the next Presidency. He left all such in perplexity; his speech contained nothing political, being solely on the subject of the necessity of comprehensive commercial treaties between the United States and other nations, particularly France and England.

The New York Courier and Enquirer asserts that Mr. Webster is prepared to "unite his fortunes with those of Mr. Calhoun;" that Mr. Fletcher Webster, the son of Daniel has "proclaimed his adherence to the South Carolinian." What a chasm he will have leaped!

Latest news from China.—The ship Ann McKim, arrived at New York on the 23 ult, after the short passage of ninety six days from Canton.

The people of Canton had waited upon Elepo and besought him to expel the English. The Governor of Canton has issued an edict speaking harshly of the English. Sir H. Pottinger has replied to Canton Merchants that, by paying three millions of dollars, the Chinese government has absolved itself from all liability as to the debts of the Hong merchants.

Business was exceedingly dull at Canton.

Read the selected articles to be found on the first page, on the Tariff, &c.

Lay on McDuff.—Our friend of the "Creole" informs us that, for our "benefit and education," and by way of set-off to the publication we made of Mr. Clay's speech against the bank, he intends "showing up" some of the inconsistencies of Mr. Calhoun, whom that editor calls a "political weathercock," who for the presidency "would almost sell his soul to the devil!"

He says, however, that all his showing up, will amount to nothing; the South Carolinian having got his supporters as well trained as Petronio's wife, &c.

Now all this talk about consistency comes with a very bad grace from a devotee of Mr. Clay—a man who has boxed as many points of the political compass as most men; a man, who, for the Presidency has quite sold himself to the Bank—and, if he has not sold his soul to the devil, it has been because Old Nick considers his title thereto already perfect. Mr. Calhoun ambitious, venal, and a political weathercock! Did he ever, like Mr. Clay, barter for the Presidency? Is it not history that he refused to grasp pre-idential honors when within his reach, rather than abandon principle—State's-rights principle. Did he ever, as Mr. Clay has at ways done, change to the side of power? Never.

It is really funny to hear a follower of the autocrat of Ashland, comparing Mr. Calhoun's friends to Petronio's wife. It comes with exceeding bad grace from a victim of the great MEZMERIZER. If our friend S. will view the matter fairly, he will find there is this difference between us; we and our party have certainly adhered to our principles, though our favorite may have been, as he thinks, inconsistent; we have not changed our principles for him, or to be with him; while, on the other hand, it is plain that almost the whole whig party in this State, (the leaders of it we mean,) have surrendered their opinions on the American System at least, to the guardianship of Mr. Clay.

The Creole promises us a copy of Mr. Calhoun's speech in favor of the Bank. Let us have it, Mr. Editor, if you please. With regard to your "showings up" on that, or any other of Mr. Calhoun's "inconsistencies," we say Lay on! "It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks." And while you are on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's tergiversations, please favor us with what we have long in vain looked for a definition of your own views on the subject of the all absorbing question of the Tariff—of the protective principle and policy. Let us see if there is no showing of your own inconsistency, either in having changed your opinions on this question, or, if opposed to protection, in advocating the father of the System for the presidency.

The Democratic Central Committee have called another Convention on the fourth day of July next, but since Gov. Tucker has convened the Legislature on the 10th of that month, we doubt not but that the time of meeting will be changed till the latter period. We as little doubt that wherever and whenever held it will prove a failure. The people will not turn out at a season of the year so unhealthy and uncomfortable. They think we have had conventions enough this year. Many of them too, in these parts, fear that there is a secret design on foot to change, in this Convention, the position which Mississippi occupies in relation to the time of holding a National convention; and whatever may be thought of this elsewhere, it will not go down with the people hereabouts.

The course pursued by General Brown, whose letter withdrawing his name from the gubernatorial canvass we published last week, cannot fail to increase the already great attachment of his party in this State to him. Col. Cook still holds on, and says he hopes by free intercommunication with the people to disabuse their minds of whatever unfavorable impressions there may be against him.

For the last twelve months—ever since Mr. Calhoun's name became intimately connected with the next presidency—the "Mississippi Creole" has talked much about the "adhesive power" of public plunder. Neither, have you not been long enough at this to find it won't do. Do you think you have succeeded in exciting against Mr. Calhoun, the least ill-will, by parading so often this remark? Try something else.

Important Bank Decision.—The Court of Appeals of the State of South Carolina, recently decided, in the case of the State vs. the Bank of South Carolina, that suspension of specie payments is, per se, ground of forfeiture of Charter; thus reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court. The case has been remanded to the Circuit Court for the trial of the fact of suspension on the issue of "Not Guilty."

It is rumored that Senator Merrick from Maryland will soon resign.

We have heretofore neglected to notice that the Mississippian has shifted its position of armed neutrality, and instead of "THE NOMINES OF A NATIONAL CONVENTION," in which its editor has so much gloried, it has Martin Van Buren and Robert J. Walker, for President and Vice President of the United States.

Well General Price, that's more fair—more consistent. We can now no longer regard you as a wolf in sheep's clothing.

The Democratic State Convention of Rhode Island has expressed their choice of May 1844 is the time for the assemblage of the National Convention.

Take item.—We have been abused and ridiculed by nearly the whole whig press of the State—for what? Why for the unpardonable sin of publishing Mr. Clay's speech made in 1811 against the Bank!—Now we do hope that many of our Democratic brethren of the press, in a spirit of chivalry will come forward and share with us in this awful responsibility, by publishing the same speech. Have you noticed how the galled jades winced? Then take item, and keep it before the people.

Reverdy Johnson and Alexander Magruder Esq's, have been retained by Governor Thomas of Maryland as his counsel on his application for a divorce from his wife, daughter of Governor McDowell of Virginia.

The St. Louis Correspondent of the Madisonian states that Col. Johnson, during his recent visit to that city, declared that he would not submit his claims to a national convention called at an earlier day than May 1844.

Rodger Barton, Esq., has consented to become a candidate for the United States Senate, and Gen. Foote has published a letter unconditionally withdrawing his name in Mr. Barton's favor. Mr. Barton is a fine popular debator, and a true Democrat.

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis is a candidate for re-election to Congress in Alabama, and has taken ground in favor of Mr. Calhoun.

On the 24th of May, Mr. Calhoun was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, by the Democratic State Convention of South Carolina.

Hon. Mr. Levy (dem.) has been re-elected as a delegate to Congress from Florida, by a majority of about eight hundred votes.

Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the U. S., was lately married to Mrs. Sarah Bella Garrard.

Clay arrested by Calhoun and the Constitution.

When Mr. Calhoun was at Norfolk on his way home from the last session of Congress, an incident occurred which some may regard as an auspicious omen. We give the occurrences as related to us by a gentleman of this city, on the authority of an officer of the navy, who was present, and at the time promised to send us an account; which, however, has not come to hand yet. Mr. Calhoun was invited and handsomely entertained on board the Constitution; and while that vessel was saluting him, the wads shot away a part of the rigging of a sloop which was sailing by and brought her to, under the stern of Old Iron Sides. On hauling her with offers of assistance to repair the untoward damages—she turned out to be the amusement of those in the frigate to be "The Henry Clay." It is not the first time that "Old Table Rock," as some body in Georgia has nicknamed the cast iron tribune of the people, has had to do with the disabling the high reaching Buckingham of the West, by discharges from the batteries of the Constitution; but may we not hope that under the peculiar circumstances, the above related incident may prefigure the results of the canvass of 1844.—[Charleston Mercury.]

Mr. Calhoun—Col. King.—For some time an Advertiser speaking in behalf of the State of Alabama goes for Calhoun, notwithstanding the great personal popularity of Col. King, which of course has a bearing against the pretensions of Mr. C. so long as Col. K. permits his name to be used in connection with the Vice-Presidency. The Advertiser views the Vice-Presidency as insignificant when compared with the interest involved in the issue of the Presidency. It further says:

"From Pickens county to Mobile, from Mobile to Henry, and from Henry to Cherokee county, in this State, an overwhelming majority of the Democratic party are in favor of Mr. Calhoun. And we call on the Flag and the Mobile Register to mark what we now say—if the friends of Col. King continue to urge his nomination for the Vice-Presidency in this State, such a course will prostrate his well earned reputation."

"In the utmost good feeling, we ask them to desist, and go no farther with the matter; and we hope we will not be accused of presumption in making the request."

Why is a lady's bustle like a cigar? 'Cause it's manufactured to back her.

The sober second thought.—The Raleigh (N. C.) Register, publishes a letter from the Hon. A. Rencher, who, in 1810, was a prominent leader among the whigs, and now abandons them, because of their faithlessness, extravagance and incompetency. He says:

"I did not separate from the whig party until after they came into power and adopted a system of measures, as whig measures, which I believe to be in conflict with sound policy, and at war with the republican principles I had always held, and which I expect to carry with me through life. Nor have they, in my opinion, carried out those salutary measures of retrenchment and reform, which they so fondly promised to a suffering people, in the campaign of 1840, and without which it is of little importance to the people what party may wear the robes of office. No party, whether whig or democrat, deserves their continued support, who, when in office, will shrink from this great self-denying truth."

From the Hillsdale Co. (Michigan) Gazette. MR. CALHOUN.

The triumphant and permanent establishment of such institutions as are best adapted to secure to the people the blessings of a government which shall afford equal rights to all and grant special favors to none, which shall bestow its favors and patronage in its immutably upon all, without attempting to set up a favorite few at the expense of the down-trodden many, are the great objects which the Democrats are striving to attain; and in selecting their candidates more deference is or ought to be paid to their adherence to purely republican principles, and their disposition and ability to maintain and defend them through good and through evil report, than to any feelings of private friendship or personal regard.

Mr. Calhoun has given too many proofs of his attachment to Democratic principles during the long period of his public service, to admit the existence of a doubt upon this point, and the consistency, the firmness and success with which he has maintained them at periods when the prospective was gloomy indeed, and when his refusal to sacrifice them at the solicitation of many of his friends who looked rather to the expediency than justice of public measures, severed long cemented social and political ties for a time, show as conclusively his disposition and ability. These are the considerations which have induced many of the Democrats to look upon him as the person pre-eminently qualified to manage the helm of State when it shall have been surrendered by the present Executive, and to announce their predilections. It is not that they insist upon the nomination of Mr. Calhoun at all events; it does not signify, as the whigs are willing to predict, disorganization, disaster, and defeat, and it is a matter of regret that any Democratic paper should be found ready to endorse and sanction the whig opinion; but it does signify a confidence in Mr. Calhoun, an abiding faith in the opinion that he is just the man to occupy the Presidential chair during the ensuing Executive term, and present appearances indicate that it will be no sinecure or bed of roses. Democratic institutions are yet to be subjected to another test, and probably as severe as one as they have yet been exposed to. The old questions which have been contested for years, and which it was hoped had been finally settled, are again to be agitated, and accompanied too with new and exciting topics of great importance. The assumption of the State debts by the General Government, will unquestionably be urged by the same influence which demanded the recharter of the United States Bank, with even more pertinacity and desperation than characterized the crusade then against the rights of the people, and the disposition of the proceeds of the public lands is another question which will soon become of exciting interest. Upon these points Mr. Calhoun's opinions are believed to be in unison with the Democracy, and it is also believed that his experience, his talents, his firmness and decision of character, qualify him in an eminent degree to withstand the vials of whig indignation which will be poured out upon the devoted head of the next Democratic President, in case he shall faithfully perform his duty.

But it is said that he was for a period severed from the Democratic party; that he once, he did not act in concert with them. A good deal of it is not equally true, and the unequal, unconstitutional, and oppressive laws of Congress, opposition to which on the part of Mr. Calhoun caused the separation, have been almost universally condemned; and does any Democrat now favor the high tariff doctrines which were then so vigorously opposed by the State Right associations? Very few, it any—and whoever should avow them could expect but little support from the Democratic party. He must search in the whig ranks for more congenial associations.

With these views, we cannot regret the adoption of the course we have pursued in advocating the nomination by the convention of the man of our choice; and we shall continue to present his claims and qualifications, as time and occasion may serve, uninfluenced by any array of private cliques, "big" or "little."

A METEOR.

Of great brilliancy, and nearly as large as man's hat, passed over this town on Saturday evening last, at 7 1/2 o'clock, in a direction from South-west to North-east, and exploded with a heavy report like that of a 32 pounder at sea—making no echo or reverberation. —[South-Carolinian.]

WHY WE SUPPORT MR. CALHOUN'S CLAIMS.

We prefer Mr. Calhoun, not from any personal or sectional attachment, but from the conviction that he is the strongest and most available candidate the Democratic party can bring into the field—we prefer him, because he is not the candidate of a section, or of cliques, interests, spoil hunters, stock brokers, domestic or foreign, but the candidate and statesman of the whole American people—again, we prefer him because, from his youth up, he has been characterized by the exemplary fulfillment of every social and domestic duty—that he has been, and is emphatically the poor man's friend—that he has employed his leisure, not as a strolling mountebank, puffing himself and dispensing political poisons; but in those studies and pursuits that purify and elevate man's nature, form the wise and consummate practical statesman, and which have enabled him (J. C. Calhoun,) to become the unconquerable defender of the rights, liberties and interests of his countrymen, and the ablest living expounder of their institutions.

Finally, we prefer Mr. Calhoun, because from the extraordinary clearness, depth and vigor of his intellect, the extent of his attainments as a practical statesman, his indefatigable industry, incorruptible honesty, uncompromising devotion to principle, and indomitable firmness, he is of all our public men, best qualified to detect and remedy the disorders into which the various branches of our government have lapsed or been precipitated by selfishness, ignorance and corruption, and to secure peace, and to restore the union and prosperity of his countrymen.

It must not be inferred from the justice we have attempted to render Mr. Calhoun, that we are insensible to, or forgetful of the exalted merit of numerous individuals, who, in the soul-trying period of 1840, '41 and '42, either as speakers or writers, battled gloriously for their country. They have deserved its enduring gratitude and admiration—they have ours, and the unbought homage of our hearts.—[American Democrat.]

The democrats of Richmond county, [Ga.] held a meeting last week at which P. C. Guieu, editor of the Georgia Constitutionalist, offered the following resolution, which was adopted nem. con:—

Resolved, unanimously, That the delegates appointed at this meeting be requested to urge in the State Convention after the despatch of the object for which the State convention is to assemble, the adoption of a resolution recommending, in becoming and explicit terms, to the National Convention, which is to meet in May 1844, the nomination of John C. Calhoun as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President of the United States.

FRANCE AND FREE-TRADE.

The Journal des Debats states that a sudden panic has seized the agriculturists of Brittany, in consequence of the arrival at Morlaix of a vessel from the United States laden with butter, salt meat, clover and other seeds, which, notwithstanding the heavy import duty to which those articles are subject, have been sold at a cheaper rate than those produced in France. "The consequence has been," says the Debats, "that a cry has been raised for a prohibitive duty. It is necessary that we should repress these demands for commercial restriction which have lately gained ground, otherwise we shall arrive at a state of absolute commercial isolation, and by degrees we shall be induced to re-establish the customs line of the ancient regime between the different centres of production, to prevent the accidental fall of prices in one department acting upon the neighboring towns."

Mississippi Wheat.—We had the pleasure of viewing in Madison county last week a beautiful field of wheat, containing seven acres on the plantation of W. J. Denison, Esq. The ear and grain were as fine as any we ever saw in Virginia, and we understand that it would average over 25 bushels to the acre. Several of the ears are now on our table, containing 60 grains each. We believe that many of our planting friends would consult their own interest and that of the country, by devoting a portion of their labor to the production of this article instead of cotton.—Vannatta & Fulsom have now a superb flouring mill in operation in this city and are manufacturing first rate flour. We would be pleased to hear that some of our planters had turned their attention to small grain, stock, hogs and the fabrication of negro clothing.—[Vicksburg Sentinel.]

Recipe for making good Bread.—Jas. Roche, long celebrated in Baltimore as a baker of excellent bread, having retired from business, has furnished the Baltimore American with the following recipe for making bread, with a request that it should be published for the information of the public:

"Take an earthen vessel larger at the top than the bottom, and in it put one pint of milk warm water, one and a half pints of flour, and half a pint of yeast; mix them well together, and set it away, (in winter it should be in a warm place,) until it rises and falls again, which it will in from three to five hours (it may be set at night if wanted in the morning); then put two large spoonfuls of salt into two quarts of water and mix it well with the above rising, then put in about nine pounds of flour and work your dough well, and put it by until it becomes light. Then mix it out in loaves.—New flour requires one fourth more salt than old and dry flour. The water should be tempered according to the weather; in spring and fall it should only milk warm; in hot weather, cold; and in winter, warm."